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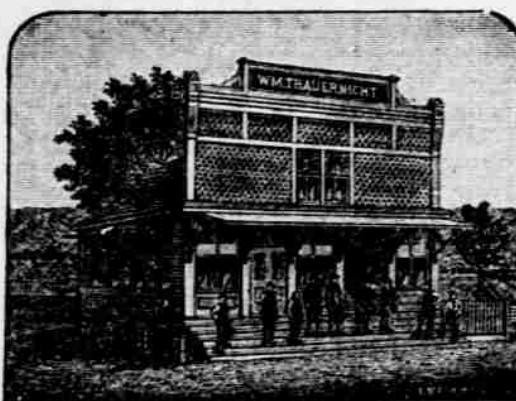
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IN FREE GIFTS

To Subscribers of The Twice-a-Week Edition.

Gifts approximating an aggregate value of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS are distributed among those who send subscription orders to THE TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION of THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC during the month of July, August and September. Every subscriber will receive a handsome framed and mounted picture of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, August 1, and the third September 1. These special gifts will be awarded to the first thousand subscribers each month who correctly answer certain questions. Answers to the questions given below apply in the contest during July, and the first ONE THOUSAND subscribers answering properly are to receive the following:

- | ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL GIFTS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--|
| 1st Correct Answer—One year scholarship at Metropolitan College of Music, New York City (the leading musical college of America), worth \$2,000 each.                                                                                                                                                    | 200. |  |
| 2—One year scholarship Baptist Female College, Lexington, Mo., Rev. W. A. Wilson, Pastor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 200. |  |
| 3—One year scholarship, Clara Conway Institute, Memphis, Tenn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 200. |  |
| 4—Scholarship Baptist Female College, Lexington, Mo., Rev. W. A. Wilson, Pastor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 200. |  |
| 5—Life Scholarship Watson's Business College (successors to Leddins Business College), Memphis, Tenn., W. T. Watson, Pres.                                                                                                                                                                               | 200. |  |
| 6—Treatment Memphis Wesley Institute for whiskey habit.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 124. |  |
| 7—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald, Mo., Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 200. |  |
| 8—\$15 each.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 100. |  |
| 9—One Peck-Williamson Furnace.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 100. |  |
| 10—One year scholarship complete business course actual business practice and practical bookkeeping, with banking, Jones Commercial College, J. G. Bohmer, Pres., St. Louis.                                                                                                                             | 200. |  |
| 11—Scholarship Eastern Business College, Foughkeppie, N. Y.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 100. |  |
| 12—Scholarship Law School of Tenn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 100. |  |
| 13—Complete course New York College of Business, New York.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 100. |  |
| 14—Course Shortland and Typewriting, Jones Commercial College, St. Louis, each \$100.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 200. |  |
| 15—Scholarship Christian Brothers College, Memphis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 100. |  |
| 16—Scholarship K. C. (Mo.) Bus. University.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 100. |  |
| 17—Knight's Special Bicycle.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 400. |  |
| SUMMARY: Total of 1,000 Special Gifts to be given during August 1st, \$8,767.10; Total value of Special Gifts to be given during August 1st, \$8,767.10; Total value of Special Gifts to be given during August 1st, \$8,767.10; Total value of Special Gifts to be given during August 1st, \$8,767.10. |      |  |

### EVERY SUBSCRIBER SENDING AN ANSWER RECEIVES A GIFT.

After the one thousand special gifts are exhausted each month there will be presented to every subscriber up to September 30 a HANDSOME ART REPRODUCED BY ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC. All answers will be recorded the moment received, the first correct answer entitling the subscriber to the first present named above, the second going to the subscriber making next correct answer, and so through the whole list.

The first contest will close July 31, 1895, and the name and address of each subscriber securing one of the 1,000 special gifts will be published in the issue of August 1, 1895.

The Twice-a-Week Republic, Republic Building, St. Louis.

### Clevelandwatha.

What's the matter with G. Cleveland? Cleveland bigger than his party, Cleveland who unto himself a platform is, A platform wiser than his party's! He is truant to his party: He is truant to his people: He has lifted forth his heel up, To oppress us, to enthrall us: To take from us our silver, Take the money of our daddies, The old white and jingling silver, That which made our hearts beat gladly When we heard it ring and rattle, Like a tin can to a dog's tail.

What knows Cleveland of finances? What knows he about our money? More than Dick and Tom and Harry, More than Joe and Jim and Jerry? He knows just about as much as Hogs know of our women's saddles, Know about the old side saddles, Or his knowledge of finances Is about the same as may be Found in any last year's birdnest, Found in old, dry, withered birdnests. Sherman is the man who did it, Cleveland did it then for Sherman, And they both did it for Wall Street.

If we were to write the platform Of the '96 convention, We would say and say it loudly, We would score two lines beneath it, We would say, let Cleveland blowed be: We would say, let Sherman blowed be: We would say, let Francis blowed be: And the two we, wee sma' barkers Who make racket for their masters, Bynum and the wee sma' Maffit, We would say, let those two blowed be: Blowed be all who squeeze the people.

Give us back our silver money, Make it not a token money, Or we will bust up the party, Bust it right along the back up! If we can't have what is ours We cannot support the party. We will not submit to John Bull, Through his henchmen in our borders. Uncle Sam now is busted, Uncle Sam the rowdies call him, Busted now is he and pauper, Running on a borrowed credit, Borrowed from the tyrant John Bull, 'Cause our silver, it is busted.

But if silver busted now is, Busted is all there is of it: We will heal the great bust all up. Silver has not kicked the bucket, Has not kicked the gold-bust bucket, Has not kicked the gold-leaf bucket That hangs in the goldbugs' bond well. If our silver kicks the bucket, It will kick it with its boots on, It will kick it with its spurs on, Kick it with its cowhide boots on. It will kick a thundering lick, too, That will bust the hoofs to fenders That surround the goldbugs' bucket.

Forward, now, ye Knights of Silver! Let us buckle on our armour, Buckle on our silver armour, To do battle with the goldbugs. Rub and scrape and scrub and scour All our old and rusty firelocks, All our guns and old revolvers. Grind up all our swords, long spears, Grind and whet our swords and lances. Let us not lie down supinely. Let us fight with old time courage. Then if we do turn our toes up, Turn them up toward the daises, Let us turn them up with boots on.

### Coinage Laws of the United States.

NUMBER VI.

From the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

By the act of Jan. 29, 1874, it was made lawful for coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries applying for same, according to the legally prescribed standards and devices of such country, the charge to be equal to the expense thereof; provided that such coinage should not interfere with the required coinage of the United States.

The act of June 22, 1874, revised the coinage laws, and reproduced the act of 1873 with a few minor additions. It provided that all duties and imports should be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in demand treasury notes issued under the authority of the acts of July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862. It also provided that no foreign gold or silver coins should be a legal tender in payment of debts.

The famous act to provide for the resumption of specie payments was passed January 14, 1875. The secretary of the treasury was authorized and required to coin as rapidly as practicable, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents standard of value, and issue said coins in redemption of the fractional currency outstanding. Section two of this act provided that no charge whatever should be made for coining gold bullion (a discrimination in favor of gold). The limitations of the aggregate amount of national bank notes were repealed. It provided that United States notes in excess of \$300,000,000 should be redeemed in a certain ratio to the increase of national bank circulation. It also provided that the United States notes should be redeemed in

coin after January 1, 1879, and the secretary of the treasury was authorized to sell bonds to provide means for redeeming the United States notes.

By the act of March 3, 1875, the coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece was authorized, which was to be a legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5.00.

By act of April 17, 1876, the secretary was authorized to issue silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes. Section 2 provided that the trade dollar should not be a legal tender, and the secretary was authorized to limit the coinage of the same to such an amount as he deemed sufficient to meet the export demand for same. Section 4 provided that the silver bullion required for subsidiary coin should be purchased at the market rate; and any grain or seigniorage arising should be turned into the treasury. The act of January 16 had provisions regarding counterfeiting.

The act of Feb. 28, 1878, known as the "Bland-Allison act," authorized the coinage of the standard silver dollar of the weight of 412½ grains, said coins to be a "legal tender at their nominal value for debts and dues, both public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

The secretary of the treasury was authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars, and all gain or seigniorage was directed to be turned into the treasury. Section 2 directed the president to invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and such other European nations he thought advisable, to "join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative values between those two metals."

Section 3 provided that any holder of silver coins authorized by this act could deposit with the treasurer of the United States and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars. The coin deposited to be retained in the treasury for the payment of the said certificates on demand. The president vetoed this measure, but congress by a two-thirds vote passed it over his veto, thus restoring the standard silver dollar to limited coinage.

The principal changes since the law of 1873 were: The resumption of specie payments in 1875; depriving the trade dollar of the legal tender quality; limiting the price to be paid for silver bullion; the restoration of the standard silver dollar to limited coinage over President Hayes' veto. Under the act of 1878 the government purchased 291,292,010 ounces of silver at an average price of \$1.058 per ounce. The demand was limited to \$4,000,000 per month, and at the discretion of the secretary it could be limited to \$2,000,000 per month, and the secretary then, like all secretaries of the treasury since, used his discretion against the white metal and limited the purchase and coinage to the extent of his power. If the amount to be purchased and coined had been unlimited, the price per ounce would have been \$1.29 instead of \$1.058. In the discussion of subsequent laws we shall see how the gold owners and mortgage holders through government officials conspired to beat the price of silver down by discriminating against it, and in favor of gold.

### Murrayville, Ills.

For many years our State has been getting more and more subject to drouth. This spring was drier than ever before, and the summer set in hot and parching. Wheat had been stunted and partially ruined by drouth, beside being made a prey to the chinch bug, which has now gone to the corn, and in some places has killed a great deal, so that the land has to be planted over or used for some other crop. Oats are so short that most of them will have to be cut with the mower. Rye refused to form grain in some fields and will be rather light everywhere. Apple trees were dying, pastures burned up, and the potato crop ruined over most of the country. Corn planted on the 15th of May did not come up until the 6th and 7th of July in some dry spots.

But on the night of the 29th of June a steady rain set in and continued for sixteen hours, just fast enough to let the thirsty soil drink it as it fell. Several days had been cloudy preventing the radiation of much heat from the earth and had permitted clouds charged with moisture, from some distant region, or body of water, to reach thus far, and it fell slowly with little wind and electrical phenomena. It

rained again, in the same way, yesterday morning, for several hours, still without bluster or thunder. People here wonder how it is that with so much moisture and warmth there are no violent wind-storms and no lightning. Indeed since the rain set in no one has seen a flash nor heard the rumble of thunder until last night. The reason is very simple, and the lesson important. The rain was general and induced the same atmospheric conditions over a large area and it required no violent effort of nature, or great commotion of the elements, to equalize them. Nature not only "abhors a vacuum," but is ever striving to equalize conditions. If it is warm in one place and cold in another the wind will blow and tend to cool the warm place and warm the cool place. If a pond exposed to the hottest sun is deep enough to keep the water cool in the bottom, a vertical circulation sets in and has a similar effect to a running current in keeping the water from stagnating. I hear the bathers now, in a pond just back of my orchard, where we fish, boat ride, and swim, yet it has not run through the waste way for four years and has hardly a tree to shade it. Air is not so dense as water, and its current—winds—flow faster, but they follow the same simple laws. Now if by any artificial means, as by covered reservoirs or irrigating tile retain moisture to be given out slowly by growing plants, or by capillary attraction, over large areas, it would so modify our climate that severe drouths on the one hand, or dreadful storms on the other, as well as extremes of heat and cold, would be rare at this distance from large open bodies of water, or high ranges of mountains. Toward this end, however, we can effect little or nothing to stay the steady and certain deterioration of our climate so long as our system of land tenure remains what it is. Landlordism, and the industrial slavery that results from it, is more than a social curse as we shall find to our great cost. Climatic and physical as well as political and social conditions are driving us to a conclusion that we must reach.

Our farmers have been buying new potatoes raised elsewhere, some from Louisiana.

Wheat is being generally threshed from the shock. We have two threshers in this immediate neighborhood, both steamers of course, but one feeds itself and the other blows its straw into a stack so that there is no chaff and little dust about the machine, making threshing, except for feeder and band cutters, nearly as clean work as any we do on the farm.

Our county seat, Jacksonville, is in a state of anarchy. It got a Democratic mayor, six Democratic councilmen and seven Republicans. The Republican councilmen refused to confirm the mayor's appointments and made a state for him that he could not accept. For a time they were two sets of policemen who got to fighting among themselves, and the holdovers arrested the mayor. A court, however, decided in favor of the mayor and things seem to be smoothing out a little, though a few evenings ago the principal editor in the city—the Athens of the West, mind you—got his head cracked by the city editor. A year or so ago the school money got locked up on some legal irregularity, and a few weeks ago, after a good many cases had been tried, the circuit judge declared that the petit jurors had not been called according to law, and dismissed the whole venire. There was some partisan bias at the bottom of all of the trouble and thinking people are becoming disgusted with party.

The land question, however, lies below it all; it is as struggle for employment, for place and pay. July 8, 1895. WM. CAMM.

### Seventh-Day Adventism.

II PAPER.

We showed you in our first paper that all of the commandments are respected and re-commanded in the New Testament but the one about the Sabbath; and that dozens of sins, both great and small, are pointed out and warned against, but nowhere are we Christians warned against Sabbath breaking.

In this paper we will show you that not only is the Sabbath commandment not repeated in the New Testament, but rather we are cautioned against keeping the Sabbath as the Jews kept it. St. Paul was not an Adventist. All but that. He was anything but an Adventist. He writes to the Galatians, Gal. 4:9-11: "But now, after that ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage? What were those people doing? Keeping days, just like the Adventists.

"Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years." How did old Paul like that way of doing? "I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain." Now if Paul had been an Adventist, he would have written that he was proud of them. That they were doing just right by going back to the weak and begging elements. But that does not suit Paul. He was a believer in Jesus Christ and His righteousness, and was a despoiser of self-righteousness, such as exists in day-keeping.

But it was not Paul merely that said that. It was the Holy Ghost said it through Paul, for Paul spoke as he was moved by the Holy Ghost. And the Holy Ghost is God; hence God is no Adventist.

Furthermore Paul writes to the Colossians, Col. 2:16: "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of a holiday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ." Here the Adventists are commanded not to judge us for not keeping their Sabbath day. But it seems they do not mind what the Bible says, but go right on judging us for not keeping their Sabbath day. Christ is ours. He is our Sabbath. "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." Rom. 10:4. He kept this command for us as well as all the rest, and we are in him by faith, and His keeping it thereby becomes our keeping it, and that is the end of it.

But if Adventists would rather have the shadow than the substance, they are welcome to it. We can not help it. For our part we will take the substance, Christ, and let them have the day, the shadow. We would rather have the loaf of bread itself when we are hungry than to have only the shadow of a loaf of bread. But the Adventists want us to turn away from the loaf and eat the shadow! Is it not ridiculous?

And again, Paul says, Rom. 14:5: "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Now that is not Adventist doctrine. If an Adventist had been writing it he would have said: "Esteem one day above another, and let that day be the Sabbath. If you don't do it, you are gone everlastingly."

And immediately following, Paul does not condemn those who do not regard the day, but admits that it is unnecessary, by saying, "He that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it." It is Pharisaism, Judaism, and legalism to blind men under the law for salvation, for Christians are not under the law, but under grace. Rom. 6:14.

L. M. WAGNER.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### A Pioneer's Recommendation.

Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with a pain in the stomach or with diarrhoea I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for years, know it to be a reliable remedy, and recommend it to every one." For sale by all dealers.

### Be Watchful.

The letter of "D. R. C.," published elsewhere on this page, directs attention to a trick which should be very carefully guarded against in the coming primaries and mass-meetings for the election of delegates to the State convention.

There can be little doubt that it reveals a plan of campaign that has been mapped out by the opponents of free silver.

The proffer of a late convention was rejected by the gold men because they were well aware that they would be crushingly defeated in an open campaign before the people. Their opinion on this point was not a matter of inference or conjecture. The Post-Dispatch happens to know that before the meeting of the State committee was called very careful inquiries were made by Mr. Francis and others as to the possibility of carrying certain of the counties against silver. It was the information received in answer to these inquiries that led to the decision of the gold men not "to put up the prettiest fight ever seen in Missouri."

It is not to be assumed, however, that their concession of an early convention and the ostentatious announcement that they will take no part in the contest means that they will make no further effort to thwart the purposes of the Democrats. If the silver men

allow themselves to be thrown off their guard, they will be apt in many counties to find themselves the victims of shrewdly laid plans to capture the delegations.

If the silver men want to make sure of the fruit of their victory over a stubborn committee, they must be watchful and vigilant until all the delegates to the convention are elected. When a primary or a mass-meeting is called in any county, they must make sure of an attendance that will enable the real sentiment of the county on the money question to find expression and representation in the delegates chosen. They must not be caught napping.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Jersey's cranberry crop promises to be exceptionally large and good this year. The berries were late in forming, but it looks now as though the yield would equal the enormous crop of 1893, which was the largest ever known.

### Four Big Successes.

Having the needed remedy to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucken's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at Crisp's drug store.

### Missouri School of Mines.

A College of the University has just completed its Mining and Metallurgical Laboratory, containing a practical ore-dressing and metallurgical plant. Well equipped. Offers courses for degrees in Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, and Chemistry and Metallurgy. Special courses in Assaying, Land and Mine Surveying, and Electrolysis, and an academic course. Presents excellent advantages at unusually low cost. Fees only \$14 a year; necessary expenses from \$146 to \$208 a year. For catalogues address, W. B. Richards, Director, Rolla, Mo.

### For Sale!

108 Acres of Land in Madison Co., Mo., 8 miles from Fredericktown, the county seat; 65 acres in cultivation. Good Orchard of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries, all grafted fruit; living spring; two stone frame dwelling, 7 rooms. Good out buildings. Price \$1100.

Also, 140 acres in Iron Co., Mo., lying within one mile of Des Arc Station on the St. Louis I. M. & S. R. R. Between 75 and 100 acres in cultivation; 4 good living springs on the farm. 3 beautiful sites for fish ponds. Drillery on this place of 27 gallons of oil producing capacity per day. Copper still; built three years ago at a cost of over \$700. Will sell all combined for \$1500. Would make one of the finest Dairy farms in the state. Has plenty of fruit; Apples, Peaches and Cherries. Inquire at this office.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE—I have 50 acres of fine grass and good water for pasture. Bring on your stock. G. E. SEARCH, Arcadia, Mo.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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